### Subjunctive Mood

**Indicative**: statements or questions of **fact**

I speak Latin.

Do you speak Latin?

I**mperative** : **commands**

Speak Latin!

S**ubjunctive**: **hypothetical or unreal** situations.

He may/might speak Latin.

If you were in Rome, would you speak Latin?

Let’s speak Latin

# Present Subjunctive Forms

Present subjunctive forms involve a **vowel change** in the verb.

Use the mnemonic “W**E** B**EA**T **A** L**IA**R” (or “w**e** **ea**t c**a**v**ia**r”) to remember the vowels that signal present subjunctive.

🡪present stem + vowel + personal endings

1st conjugation: am**a**t= he loves am**e**t = let him love

2nd conjugation: gaud**ē**mus = we rejoice gaud**ēa**mus = let us rejoice

3rd conjugation: reg**i**tis = he rules reg**a**t = let him rule

4th conjugation: aud**i**mus = we hear aud**ia**mus = let us hear

\*\*sum, esse (& possum) 🡪 sim, sīs, sit, sīmus, sītis, sint\*\*

\*\*volō, velle (& malō, nolō) 🡪 velim, velis, velit, velimus, velitis, velint\*\*

\*\* eō, īre 🡪 eam, eas, eat, eamus, eatis, eant\*\*

# Present Subjunctive Uses

1. **Hortatory** subjunctive

* + - Only found in 1st person plural
    - Always translate “**let us** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
    - *Gaudeamus igitur* = let us therefore rejoice!

2. **Jussive** subjunctive.

* + - Used to give commands in the 3rd person
    - Translate “**let him/her/them**”
    - *quare secedant improbi* = wherefore let the wicked depart!

3. **Potential** subjunctive

- **“may/might”**

- *dicat aliquis =* someone may say

- polite forms *velim*, “I should wish”

4. **Optative** subjunctive

- expressions of wishing, sometimes with “utinam”

- *dī istaec prohibeat* = may the gods prevent that!”

5. **Deliberative** subjunctive

- questions & exclamations involving doubt, indignation, impossibility,

obligation

* + - *quid faciam* = What shall I do?
    - *Huic cedamus?* Are we to yield to him??? (indiganant)

Summary of translations:

**Let/may/might/shall**

# Imperfect Subjunctive Forms

The imperfect subjunctive formed from the **infinitive + personal endings**

amāre 🡪 amārem, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt

monēre 🡪 monērem

regere 🡪regerem

audīre 🡪 audīrem

esse 🡪 essem

# Subjunctive in Purpose Clauses

Both the present and imperfect subjunctives are often found in **purpose clauses**, a type of **dependent** clause.

Purpose clauses are introduces by the words **ut** (in order that) or **nē** (lest/in order that….not)

1. Main clause in present + present subjunctive

🡪 collem ascendimus **ut** templum **videāmus**

“We are climbing the hill **in order that** we may see the temple”

🡪 fugiāmus **nē** hostibus **capiamur**.

“Let us flee **lest** we be captured by the enemies.”

OR **in order that** we **not** be captured by the enemies.

2. Main clause in any past tense + imperfect subjunctive

🡪 Romam ivīmus **ut** Caesarem **vidēremus**

“We went to Rome **in order that** we might see Caesar”

OR **in order to** see Caesar

🡪 domī manēbat **nē** **vidēretur**.

“He was remaining at home **lest** he be seen.”

OR **in order that** he **not** be seen.

To summarize:

Independent uses of subjunctive: Hortatory “let us” – present tense only

Jussive “let him” - present tense only

Dependent use of subjunctive: Purpose clauses “in order to/lest”

– present or imperfect depending on tense of main clause